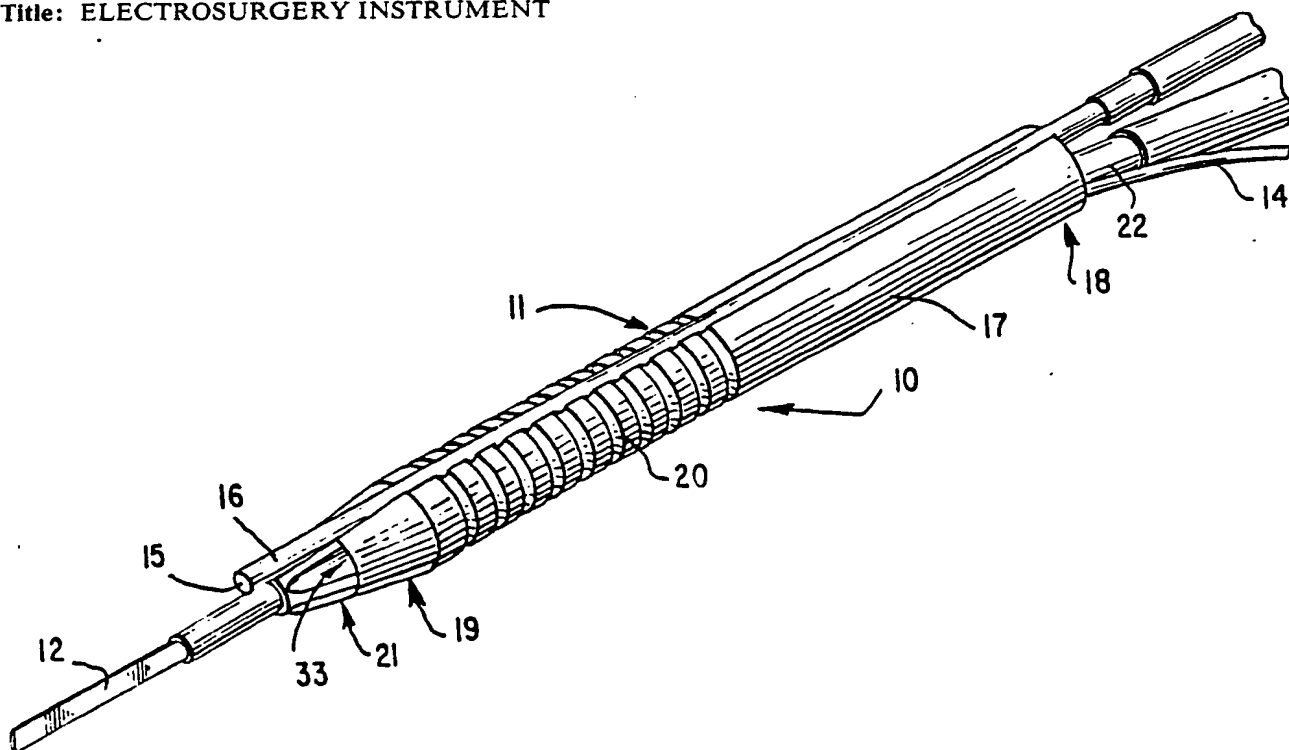


INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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(54) Title: ELECTROSURGERY INSTRUMENT**(57) Abstract**

An electrosurgery instrument (10) having ducts (33) to direct a stream of fluid past the electrode (12) to dissipate the smoke produced in surgery. The instrument can also be provided with a light transmitting cable (16) to illuminate a region around the electrode.

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-1-

ELECTROSURGERY INSTRUMENTTechnical Field

5 This invention relates to surgical instruments and in particular instruments used in electrosurgery.

Background of the Invention

10 Electrosurgery has been performed since the end of the nineteenth century and involves the use of the high frequency current to cut or coagulate tissue with an active electrode. A return electrode is placed in contact with the patient while a surgeon brings the active electrode either in contact with or adjacent to a body tissue. The high frequency current generates heat in the tissue, diathermy, 15 which cuts the tissue and causes desiccation, the coagulation resulting in elongated cells shrunken by dehydration. By adjusting the current used, it is possible to cut tissue as with a knife or to coagulate the tissue to stop bleeding with or without 20 also cutting the tissue.

In use, the large return electrode is positioned in contact with the body of the patient and connected to an electrosurgical power source. The electrosurgical power source produces a high 25 frequency current in excess of 10,000 Hz with a preferred frequency being between 0.5 and 5 MHz. An undamped continuous sinusoidal waveform is best for strictly cutting tissue while a series of damped sinusoidal waves have been found best to achieve 30 coagulation. Cutting with hemostasis is usually accomplished by using some combination of these waveforms.

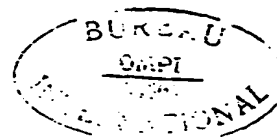
As the small active electrode is brought into contact or close proximity with a body tissue 35 the current at the tip of the electrode is

-2-

concentrated over a small area giving a high current density, which coupled with the local electrical resistance of the tissue provides the effects necessary for cutting or coagulation. Heat is
5 produced by the resistance to current flow as the electrical energy is absorbed and converted into thermal energy. The exact mechanisms and manner in which the area surrounding the active electrode heats, leading to a cutting effect, are not well
10 understood at present and research is under way to better explain these phenomena.

At the tip of the electrode the current density and resistance are at their maximum, generating enough heat in a tissue for vaporization
15 and pyrolysis. As the current spreads out through the body it is conducted over a much larger surface area, reducing the effective resistance and current density, and no significant heating occurs. The current completes its path back to the electrosurgery
20 unit via the return electrode, also called the patient plate or dispersive electrode. This electrode always has a large surface area and is coated with an electrode paste to keep a low current density and resistance, thus avoiding areas of local
25 heating and possible burns to the patient as the current leaves the body.

Electrosurgery is particularly useful when operating on highly vascularized tissue such as liver or muscle. Certain specialized uses for electro-
30 surgery are so well established that they have become the standard technique, as in transurethral resection of the prostate and certain intracranial cutting procedures. However, the heat generated by electrosurgery produces much smoke distracting the surgeon
35 and making it difficult for him to see what he is



-3-

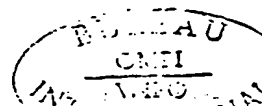
doing. Accordingly it becomes necessary to have an assistant present to blow away or aspirate the undesirable smoke. While such aid makes it possible for the operating surgeon to see, the necessity of either removing smoke or providing a light source distracts the operating surgeon and can result in the loss of concentration.

Accordingly it is desirable to provide an electrosurgery instrument which would improve the vision of the operating surgeon by removing the smoke and possibly also providing a local light source. It is also desirable that such an instrument be compact and easy to use without distracting the surgeon.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides an electrosurgical instrument having ducts positioned to guide a fluid stream past an active electrode and adapted to hold a light-transmitting cable. In a preferred embodiment the instrument is disposable and comprises a hollow handle defining a fluid conduit which can be connected to a suction or a pressurized sterile air system. The handle also provides mounting for an electrical lead, one end of which is connected to the active electrode and the other end of which can be connected to an electro-surgical power source. The handle also provides mounting for the light-transmitting cable.

As the surgeon cuts or coagulates tissue, smoke is produced which distracts the surgeon and can interfere with his view of the operation. The smoke is removed by either introducing a positive pressure into the ducts of the instrument to blow the smoke away or by introducing a negative pressure into the ducts to aspirate the smoke in through the handle and into a vacuum system. Because the ducts are mounted



-4-

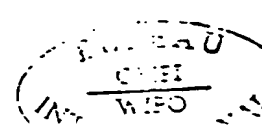
in the handle of the instrument and in proximity to the active electrode, this smoke clearing system is effective without requiring any additional assistance or attention by the surgeon.

5 In another preferred embodiment, the handle comprises an elongated tube and a separate nose piece. The active electrode is mounted in the nose piece and is surrounded by a plurality of ducts. These ducts have a configuration adapted to guide a
10 stream of air past that particular type of active electrode. Thus a nose piece retaining a blade electrode is provided with a certain configuration of ducts while another nose piece retaining, for example, an angled proctological ball electrode can
15 be provided with a different duct arrangement as desired. The nose pieces can be made interchangeable and disposable independently of the handle.

In yet another preferred embodiment the handle is provided with a mounting channel extending
20 longitudinally along its outside surface that allows a light transmitting cable of a fiber optic system to be slidably received therein. This light transmitting cable can be adjusted by the surgeon so that illumination of the region surrounding the active
25 electrode is maximized, thereby allowing the surgeon an enhanced view of the incision site. Thus this instrument not only removes the obstructing smoke from the surgeon's view but also improves that view by providing a local light source.

30 Numerous other advantages and features of the present invention will become readily apparent from the following detailed description of the invention, the accompanying examples, and the appended claims.

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-5-

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view of an electrosurgical instrument having an active electrode, a light transmitting cable, and fluid and electrical connections;

FIGURE 2 is a fragmentary perspective view of the proximal end of the electrosurgical instrument showing the attachment of a fiber optic cable as the light transmitting cable, and the fluid and electrical connections;

FIGURE 3 is an enlarged cross-sectional view of an embodiment of the instrument showing an internal fluid conduit and a nose piece;

FIGURE 4 is a cross-sectional exploded view, expanded to show features of the nose piece and handle body;

FIGURE 5 is an enlarged cross-sectional view of the nose piece taken along plane 5-5 of FIGURE 4;

FIGURE 6 is an enlarged cross-sectional view similar to FIGURE 5, but showing an alternative nose piece construction;

FIGURE 7 is a cross-sectional view of an alternative embodiment of the invention showing a means to center the electrical lead which exits through the side of the handle and an alternative active electrode;

FIGURE 8 is a side elevational view of the embodiment of FIGURE 7 showing a switch means mounted on the handle, and a plug and a receptacle to connect the instrument to a power source; and

FIGURE 9 is an enlarged cross-sectional view taken along plane 9-9 in FIGURE 7.

Description of the Preferred Embodiment

While this invention is susceptible of embodiment in many different forms, there are shown in the drawings and will herein be described in

-6-

detail preferred embodiments of the invention. It should be understood, however, that the present disclosure is to be considered as an exemplification of the principles of the invention and is not
5 intended to limit the invention to the embodiments illustrated.

The precise shapes and sizes of the components herein described are not essential to the invention unless otherwise indicated. For ease of
10 description the instrument of this invention will be described in a normal operating position. The choice of materials is dependent upon the particular application involved and other variables as those skilled in the art will appreciate.

15 Referring to FIGURES 1 and 2, electrosurgery instrument 10 comprises a handle 11, an active electrode such as a blade electrode 12 connected to an electrical lead 14 and a light transmitting cable 16. The active electrode is a conductor, usually
20 metallic, and can be of any desired shape and size. The active electrode is connected to a power source (not shown) by means of an electrical lead 14 which passes through the insulating handle 11. The active electrode, which generally has a dull surface, is
25 used to direct the high frequency current to the region of the patient that the surgeon wishes to affect.

The handle 11 is comprised of a hollow, elongated handle body or tube 17 having a proximal
30 end 18 and a distal end 19, a nose piece 21 mounted in the tube, and a hose fitting 22. The handle 11 can also be provided with grip-enhancing serrations 20. The tube 17 has an inner surface 24 (FIGURES 3 and 4) defining a fluid conduit 25 and at the distal
35 end 19 a tube cavity 27 whose wall surface 29 defines a seat 28. Either the nose piece 21 or tube 17, or

-7-

both, can be made of an electrically non-conducting material as long as the surgeon is insulated from the electrode.

5 The nose piece 21 is provided with a socket
31 to receive the active electrode 12 and has one or
more flutes 32 around the periphery. The nose piece
flutes 32 together with the tube seat 28 define ducts
33 which are in fluid communication with the fluid
cavity 25 which in turn is in fluid communication
10 with the hose fitting 22. The ducts 33 are
positioned to guide a stream of fluid such as air
past the active electrode 12 to remove or dissipate
the smoke produced by use of the electrosurgery
instrument. Alternatively as shown in FIGURE 6, the
15 ducts in the nose piece can be provided, by through
passageways 36 or similar perforations along the
length of the nose piece 117 housing central socket
131 for receiving the electrode.

20 The hose fitting 22 can either be connected
to a sterile air pressure source or a vacuum source.
If connected to an air pressure source, the air
passes through the hose fitting 22 down the fluid
conduit 25 which serves as a manifold to distribute
the air flow through the passageways 36 or ducts 33
25 and past the active electrode 12. In a vacuum mode,
the hose fitting 22 is connected to a vacuum system
and the smoke produced around the active electrode is
guided by a stream of air through the passageways 36
or ducts 33 through the fluid conduit 25 and out to
30 the vacuum pump. Thus, either system removes or
dissipates the smoke thereby avoiding distraction to
the surgeon and providing him with a better view.

35 The nose piece 21 can be integral with the
tube 17, and the electrode 12 is then removably
received in the socket 31 and female socket 30 of the
connector means 34 attached to the electrical lead

-8-

14. The fluid conduit can also serve as an access passageway for the electrical lead 14.

Preferably, the tube 17 is provided with a receptacle means or mounting channel 35 for slidably receiving the light transmitting cable 16 of a fiber optic system. The channel 35 (FIGURE 4) holds a light emitting end 15 of the cable 16 adjacent to the active electrode to illuminate a region around the electrode.

Since active electrodes come in various shapes and sizes, it is desirable that the ducts of the nose piece be adapted to insure that the stream of fluid is properly guided around the active electrode. This is shown in an alternative embodiment in FIGURES 7, 8 and 9. In this particular embodiment the active electrode, shown as an angled proctological ball electrode 112, is held in the nose piece 121, and the flutes 132 have been modified to define ducts 133 to guide a stream of fluid past the electrode 112. The active electrode can be permanently fixed within the nose piece or removably retained therein, as desired. The light transmitting cable 116 has also been modified by angling the light emitting end 115 toward the active electrode so that the end directs the transmitted light to a region surrounding the ball electrode 112.

A lead centering means 140 is mounted in the tube 117 to retain the connector means 134 in place as the nose piece 121 is removed. As best seen in FIGURE 9, lead centering means 140 is a cross-like member provided with a central aperture 139 that receives and holds connector means 134 centered within cavity 127 and spaced from cavity wall surface 129. The electrode 112 is fixed in the nose piece 121 which is interchangeably mounted in the tube 117. To change electrodes, the surgeon removes one nose

-9-

piece-electrode combination and replaces it with another. As the replacement is inserted, the electrode connects to the female socket 130 of the connecting means 134. This provides for easy interchangeability of the active electrode and nose piece.

As shown in FIGURES 7 and 8, the electrical lead 114 exits through the side of the tube 117 and is associated with a switch means 141 which controls the current directed to the active electrode 112.

The switch means can be a slide switch or an intermittent push button to control the current. This allows the surgeon to adjust the type of current waveform used depending on the need to cut or coagulate. Mounted on the switch means 141 is a receptacle 142 which receives an electrical plug 143 connected to the wire 144 which leads to the power source.

In use, the surgeon holds the instrument 10 much as he would any surgical scapel. As the active electrode 12 is applied to the tissue, the smoke that is produced is removed by an air stream induced by pressure or vacuum at the ducts 33. This removes a potential obstruction to the surgeon's view caused by the smoke. The surgeon can also adjust the light transmitting cable 16 so that the light emitting end 15 is positioned to illuminate a region around the electrode. Thus not only is the obstruction to the surgeon's view removed in a manner that does not distract him but he is also provided with a light source which enables him to better view the procedure he is performing.

The foregoing specification is intended as illustrative only and is not to be taken as limiting. Still other variations within the spirit and scope of this invention are possible and will readily present themselves to those skilled in the art.

-10-

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An electrosurgery instrument comprising:
 - a) a hollow, elongated tube having an inner surface defining a longitudinally extending fluid conduit;
5
 - b) an active electrode;
 - c) a non-conductive nose piece mounted in the tube and holding the active electrode, the periphery of the nose piece being provided with at least one longitudinal flute which together with the inner surface of the tube defines a duct in fluid communication with the fluid conduit, the duct being positioned to guide a fluid stream past the active electrode; and
10
 - d) an electrical lead connected to the active electrode.
15
2. The electrosurgery instrument of claim 1 wherein the nose piece is fixed at one end of the tube and the electrical lead is provided with a connector means positioned within the nose piece, and the electrode is removably received by the connector means.
20
3. The electrosurgery instrument of claim 1 wherein the electrical lead is provided with a connector means positioned within the tube, the electrode is fixed to the nose piece, and the nose piece is removably mounted in the tube.
25
4. The electrosurgery instrument of claim 1 wherein the tube is provided with a receptacle means for slidably receiving a light transmitting cable and positioning the light-emitting end of the cable adjacent to the active electrode.
30
5. The electrosurgery instrument in accordance with claim 4 further including a light transmitting cable received within said receptacle means.
35

-11-

6. The electrosurgery instrument of claim 1 wherein the nose piece is provided with a plurality of peripherally spaced flutes which together with the inside surface of the tube define a plurality of ducts surrounding the active electrode.

7. An electrosurgery instrument comprising:
a) a hollow, elongated tube having an inner surface defining an internal longitudinally extending fluid conduit, the tube also having a mounting channel extending longitudinally along the length of the tube;

b) an active electrode;
c) a nose piece mounted in the tube and holding the active electrode, the periphery of the nose piece being provided with at least one longitudinal flute which together with the inner surface of the handle defines a duct in fluid communication with the fluid conduit, the duct being positioned to guide a fluid stream past the active electrode; the nose piece being constructed of an electrically non-conducting material;

d) an electrical lead connected to the active electrode; and
e) a light transmitting cable slidably received within the mounting channel with the light emitting end of the cable positioned adjacent to the active electrode to illuminate a region around the electrode.

8. The electrosurgery instrument of claim 7 including a switch means mounted on the handle and associated with the electrical lead to control the passage of electric current to the active electrode.

9. An electrosurgery scalpel handle comprising:

-12-

a) a hollow, elongated tube having an inner surface defining a longitudinal extending fluid conduit, the tube having a distal and a proximal end, the distal end defining a cavity;

5 b) a nose piece mounted in the tube cavity and adapted to hold an active electrode, the nose piece having a passage in fluid communication with the fluid conduit, the passage being positioned to guide a fluid stream past the active electrode; and

10 c) a hose fitting mounted on the proximal end of the tube and in fluid communication with the fluid conduit.

15 10. The electrosurgery scalpel handle of claim 9 wherein the nose piece is integral with the tube.

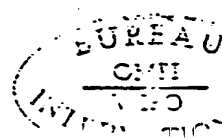
11. The electrosurgery scalpel handle of claim 9 wherein the passage comprises a multiplicity of perforations through the nose piece.

20 12. The electrosurgery scalpel handle of claim 9 including a connector means attached to an electrical lead, the connector means mounted in the tube and having a receiving end to hold the active electrode.

25 13. An electrosurgery scalpel handle comprising:

30 a) a hollow, elongated tube having an inner surface defining a longitudinal extending fluid conduit, the tube having a distal and a proximal end, the distal end defining a cavity having a surface defining a seat;

35 b) a nose piece mounted in the handle cavity and adapted to hold an active electrode, the periphery of the nose piece being provided with at least one longitudinal flute which together with the seat define a duct in fluid communication with the



-13-

fluid conduit, the duct being positioned to guide a fluid stream past the active electrode; and

c) a hose fitting mounted on the proximal end of the tube in fluid communication with the fluid conduit;

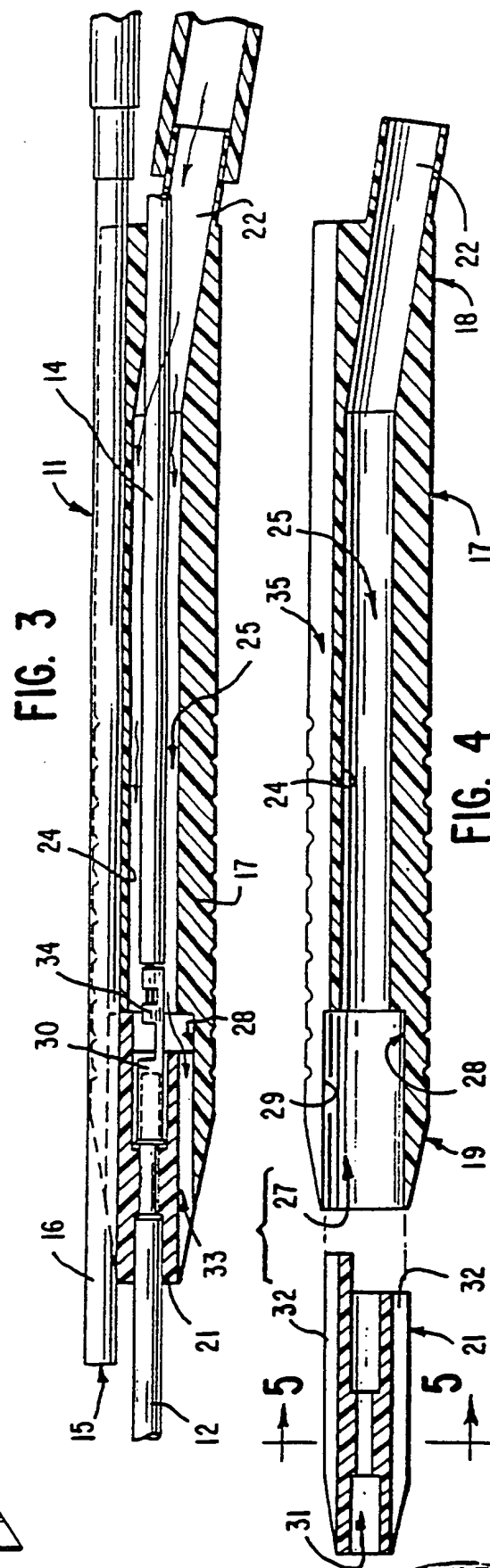
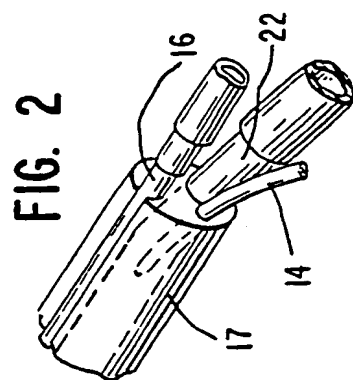
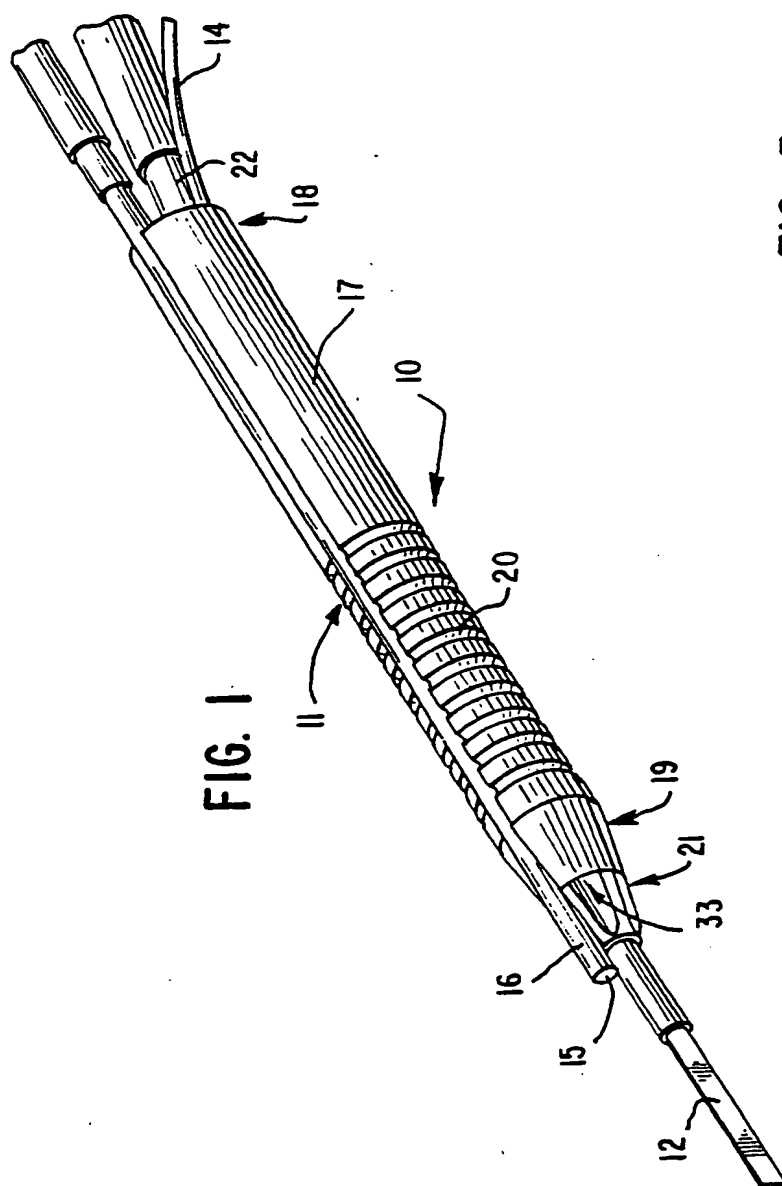
the tube also having a mounting channel extending longitudinally along the handle to slidably receive a light-transmitting cable and hold the cable with its light-emitting end adjacent to the nose piece so as to illuminate a region around the active electrode, the tube being constructed of an electrically non-conducting material.

14. The electrosurgery scalpel handle of claim 13 wherein the fluid conduit also serves as an access passageway for an electrical lead connected to the active electrode.

15. The electrosurgery scalpel handle of claim 13 including a switch means mounted on the tube to regulate the flow of current to the active electrode.

16. The electrosurgery scalpel handle of claim 13 including grip enhancing serrations around the periphery thereof.

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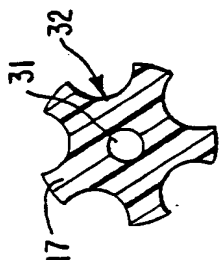


FIG. 5

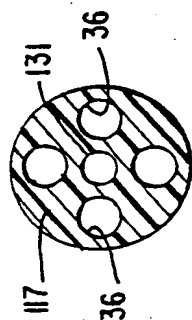


FIG. 6

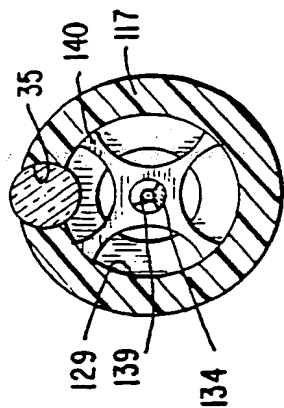


FIG. 9

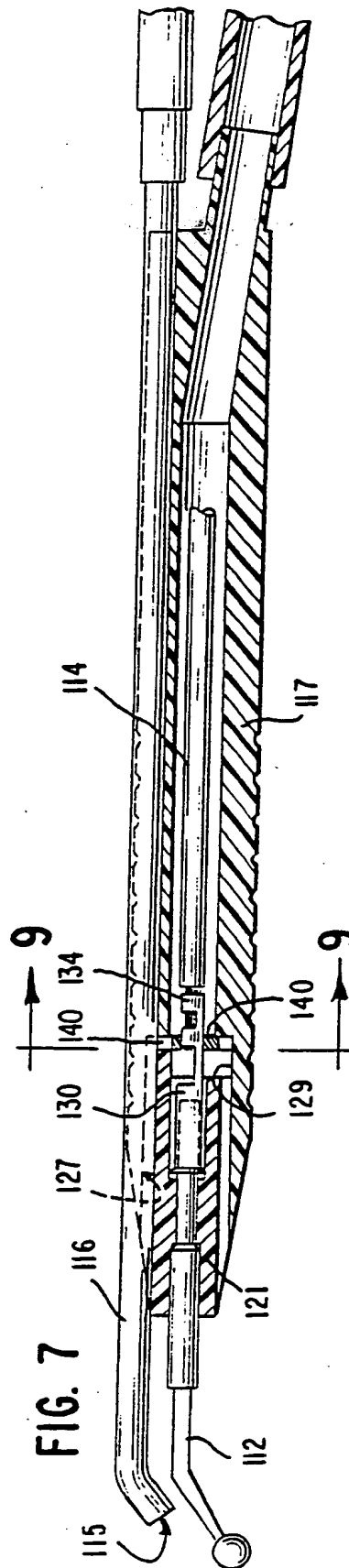


FIG. 7

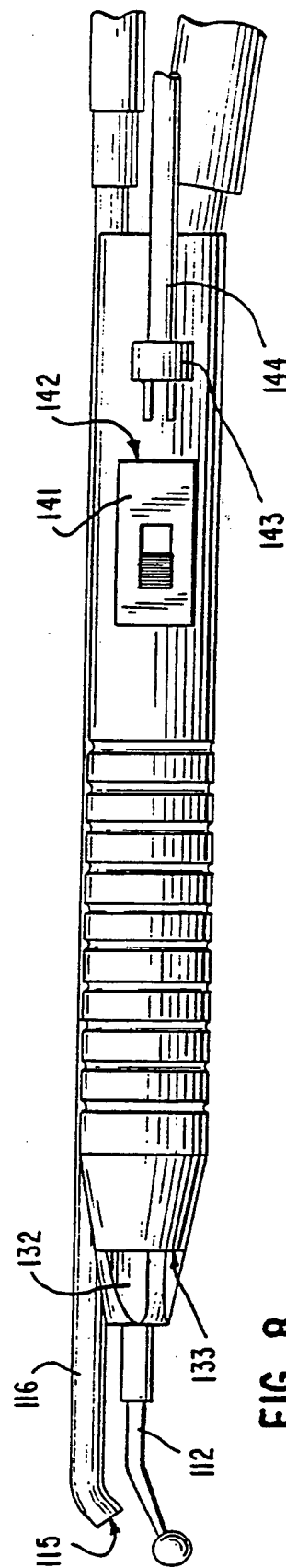


FIG. 8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/US82/00084

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) *		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC INT. CL. ³ A61B 17/39 U.S. CL. 128/275.1; 128/303.14; 128/303.17		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched *		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
U.S.	128/275.1, 303.13-303.18, 398,23	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched *		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT 14		
Category *	Citation of Document, 16 with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages 17	Relevant to Claim No. 18
X	US, A, 2,275,167 Published 03 March 1942, Bierman	1,2,4-11
X	US, A, 3,035,580 Published 22 May 1962, Guiorguiev	1,2,4-16
X	US, A, 4,074,718 Published 21 February 1978, Morrison, Jr.	1-16
X	US, A, 3,648, 001 Published 07 March 1972 Anderson et al	1-16
X	US, A, 3,614,414 Published 19 October 1971, Gores.	4,5,7,8,13-16
X	US,A, 3,920,022 Published 18 November 1975, Pastor	16
X	DE, B, 1,007,960 Published 09 May 1957, Wolf	6,11
A	US, A, 2,888,928, Published 02 June 1959, Seiger.	1-16
A	US, A, 3,595,239, Published 27 July 1971, Petersen	1-16
A	US, A, 3,801,766 Published 02 April 1974 Morrison, Jr.	1-16
A	US, A, 3,847,153 Published 12 November 1974, Weissman.	1-16
* Special categories of cited documents: 15 <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document cited for special reason other than those referred to in the other categories</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but on or after the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published on or after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application, but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance</p> </div> </div>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search * 16 March 1982	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report * <div style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold;">01 APR 1982</div>	
International Searching Authority * ISA/US	Signature of Authorized Officer 20 	

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET

X	US, A, 2,196,171, Published 09 April 1940, Arnesen.	4,5,7,8,13-16
A	FR, A, 57,862 Published 18 September 1953 Arnous.	1-16

V. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE ¹⁰

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2) (a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claim numbers _____, because they relate to subject matter ¹² not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claim numbers _____, because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out ¹², specifically:

VI. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING ¹¹

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims of the international application.

2. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:

3. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

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